

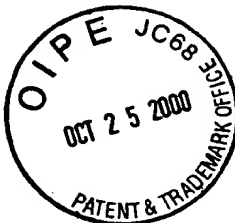
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Mark T. KEATING et al.

Serial No. 09/258,217

Filed: February 26, 1999



Examiner: S-L. Chen

Group Art Unit: 1633

#12/B  
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For: MICE WHICH ARE +/- OR  
-/- FOR THE ELASTIN  
GENE AS MODELS FOR  
VASCULAR DISEASE

AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

Responsive to the Office Action mailed July 25, 2000, Applicants request reconsideration and allowance of all remaining claims in view of the following amendments and remarks:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the following claims:

- ~~3.1 sub D~~  
~~1. A mouse comprising a genome comprising a) exactly one functional elastin gene and  
b) either one nonfunctional mouse elastin gene or no second elastin gene.--~~
- ~~3.2 sub D~~  
~~3. A mouse cell comprising a genome comprising a) exactly one functional elastin gene  
and b) one nonfunctional mouse elastin gene or no second elastin gene.--~~

REMARKS

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Sechler et al. Claim 2 is directed to a mouse comprising a genome with no functional elastin gene. Claim 4 is directed to a mouse cell comprising a genome with no functional elastin gene.

The Sechler et al. publication teaches inserting a mutated rat elastin gene into an otherwise normal mouse. The transgenic mice comprise 2 wild-type elastin genes (the normal chromosomal genes) and a mutated rat gene (the one that was inserted). Therefore, the transgenic